

1 DAYLE ELIESON  
2 United States Attorney  
3 ELHAM ROOHANI  
4 Nevada Bar #12080  
5 501 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 1100  
6 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
7 (702) 388-6336  
8 [elham.roohani@usdoj.gov](mailto:elham.roohani@usdoj.gov)

9 *Representing the United States of America*

10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

24 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

25 Plaintiff,

26 v.

27 JAN ROUVEN FUECHTENER,

28 Defendant.

29 Case No. 2:16-cr-00100-GMN-CWH

30 Government's Objection Defendant's  
31 "Motion for Release of Funds for Purposes  
32 of Retaining Specially Appearing  
33 Counsel" ECF No. 285

34  
35 The United States of America, by and through the undersigned, submits this  
36 timely objection to the Defendant's *Motion for Release of Funds for Purposes of*  
37 *Retaining Specially Appearing Counsel*. ECF No. 285. The Government respectfully  
38 requests that the Court strike or otherwise deny the Defendant's motion as it is  
39 premised on multiple misrepresentations of law and fact.

40 In 2017, after the Defendant pleaded guilty and agreed to pay restitution to  
41 the victims of his crimes, the Defendant attempted to sell his home without the  
42 Government knowing to avoid paying money to his victims. By pure serendipity, the  
43 Government learned of the Defendant's schemes done in concert with his husband

1 to deprive the victims of his crimes their restitution. Through multiple rounds of  
2 briefing, the Court learned that the Defendant had intended to remove \$1,238,568.82  
3 from the reach of the Government and his victims by giving the funds to his  
4 husband/co-conspirator, Frank Alfter, to immediately transfer the funds to  
5 Germany. After several hearings, the Magistrate Judge agreed with the  
6 Government, and ordered that \$975,300 (\$460,000 in restitution, \$15,300 in  
7 assessments, and \$500,000 in statutory fines)<sup>1</sup> of the \$1,238,568.82 be held by the  
8 Court in trust “to prevent the frustration of collection of the anticipated restitution  
9 order and further the court’s exercise of its jurisdiction over sentencing by ensuring  
10 assets are available to satisfy the pending restitution order.” ECF No. 180, at 3. The  
11 remaining \$263,268.82 went to the Defendant. The Defendant objected to the Report  
12 and Recommendation based only on his confidence that the Court would allow him  
13 to withdraw his guilty plea. ECF No. 185, at 1.

14 **1. The Defendant’s motion is an untimely appeal of the Report and**  
**Recommendation preserving funds for victim restitution and fines.**

15  
16 The Defendant’s motion is nothing more than a third appeal of Magistrate  
17 Judge Hoffman’s order that has been previously appealed twice by the Defendant.  
18 ECF No. 185, 210. Unsatisfied with not getting his way the first and second time,  
19 and having his falsehoods exposed in the numerous evidentiary hearings that led to  
20 denial of his motion to withdraw his guilty plea, the Defendant seeks yet another

21  
22 

---

<sup>1</sup> The Defendant incorrectly presumes that he is only liable for \$500,000.00 in fines.  
23 In fact, he is liable for the full \$750,000.00 in fines, but the U.S.S.G. guideline range  
for the fine is \$50,000.00 - \$500,000.00.

1 bite at the apple. Recognizing that he has no legal basis to challenge the legally  
 2 sound Report and Recommendation relating to restitution and fines, and recognizing  
 3 that this motion is nothing more than an untimely appeal, the Defendant does not  
 4 even attempt to address the All Writs Act or the legal arguments made by the  
 5 Government and accepted in the Report and Recommendation. Tellingly, as direct  
 6 evidence of the improper basis for this motion, the Defendant incorporates “Mr.  
 7 Alfster’s arguments and objections to the restraint of funds.” ECF No. 285, at 11 n.3.  
 8 Demonstrating the apparent lack of merit with regards to his request, the Defendant  
 9 is effectively conceding that he has no right to the very money he seeks. ECF No.  
 10 177, at 6 (Alfster “is entitled to the funds First American Title is currently  
 11 withholding in the amount of \$1,238,568.82.”); ECF No. 188, at 6 (contending that  
 12 “the amount of \$975,300 from the proceeds of the sale of the subject property” be  
 13 released to Alfster); ECF No. 197, at 5 (maintaining that the Defendant has no right  
 14 to “Trust Distributions.”); ECF No. 280 (accord).

15 The Court should not indulge the Defendant’s impatience and impertinence  
 16 by considering this untimely third appeal of Magistrate Judge Hoffman’s legally  
 17 sound Report and Recommendation. The Court should strike the Defendant’s motion  
 18 as untimely and in violation of the Local Rules. *See* LR IB 3-1, 3-2.

19 **2. Even if considered on the merits, the Defendant’s motion must be**  
**denied because it is based on a conflation of forfeiture and**  
**restitution.**

21 The Defendant’s motion from pages 7 to 11 relies on forfeiture case law that  
 22 simply has no bearing on this matter. The preliminary order of forfeiture was filed  
 23

1 in this case on the same date as the change of plea in November 2016. ECF No. 142.  
2 The Government is not seeking “substitute assets” for forfeiture nor is the  
3 Government acting “prior to a conviction.” ECF on. 285, at 7. The Defendant has  
4 been found guilty by the Court of possession, receipt, and distribution of child  
5 pornography. The Government obtained a Court order protecting money the  
6 Defendant attempted to squirrel away from the reach of the victims (restitution) and  
7 the Court (fines).

8 The Defendant agreed to pay restitution to victims of his crimes. He  
9 incorrectly presumes that no other victims will seek restitution prior to sentencing  
10 or up to 90 days after sentencing. 18 U.S.C. § 3664(d)(5). In fact, any victim may seek  
11 restitution in perpetuity so long as restitution is sought within 60 days after  
12 discovery of those losses. *Id.*

13 Accordingly, there is no basis in law or fact to limit victim restitution to the  
14 victims who have sought restitution thus far.

15 **3. The Defendant’s motion also mispresents the facts and law related**  
**to the guilty plea.**

16  
17 Even if this Honorable Court is inclined to consider the untimely motion on  
18 the merits, the motion is frivolous, unsupported by law or fact, and should be  
19 summarily denied. A Court cannot convict a Defendant of both possession and  
20 receipt based on the same image on a single device. *See United States v. Davenport*,  
21 519 F.3d 940, 944 (9th Cir. 2008). However, in the context of child pornography, a  
22 defendant may be convicted both of receipt and possession of the same image on two  
23

1 different devices. *United States v. Johnston*, 789 F.3d 934, 938 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*,  
2 136 S. Ct. 269 (2015).

3 Defense counsel frivolously argues that the plea agreement does not set forth  
4 facts to support each charge. The only way that argument holds water is if defense  
5 counsel completely ignores the facts of the very plea agreement at issue. No matter  
6 how much the Defendant wishes it to be so, the plea agreement exists and the Court  
7 has found that the “Defendant’s plea was knowing and voluntary,” and therefore  
8 valid and enforceable. ECF No. 269, at 9. The Defendant cannot make the plea  
9 agreement disappear because it is inconvenient to his most recent, fabricated and  
10 untenable position.

11 In the plea agreement, the Defendant admitted under the penalty of perjury  
12 that “nine devices found in virtually every area of the house contained child  
13 pornography videos and images. . .” ECF No. 146, at 5 (emphasis added). The  
14 Defendant further admitted that “there were over 9000 child pornography videos  
15 found across devices.” *Id.* (emphasis added). Even if these images are the same  
16 (which they are not), this satisfies the multiple device requirement of *Johnston*. The  
17 Defendant also admitted that “[t]he videos in the Defendant’s possession were  
18 downloaded [i.e. received] from the internet by the Defendant.” *Id.* (emphasis  
19 added). This directly refutes the Defendant’s woefully inadequate argument that the  
20 factual basis of the plea agreement is somehow insufficient. Finally, the Defendant  
21 admitted that all those devices and others were used to commit the crimes. *Id.* at  
22 6.  
23

1       If these facts are not enough to firmly convince the Court that the Defendant's  
 2 argument has no factual support, the Defendant has also waived this challenge  
 3 explicitly in the plea agreement. *See id.* at 5 ("The defendant waives any potential  
 4 future claim that the facts he admitted in this Plea Agreement were insufficient to  
 5 satisfy the elements of the charged offenses.")<sup>2</sup>

6       **4. The Defendant's request is nothing more than a transparent attempt**  
**to enrich himself at the expense of victims by squandering money**  
**the Court has set aside for restitution.**

8       The Defendant's audacity apparently has no bounds. He previously sought  
 9 \$30,000 that the Court designated **for the victims**, to enable defense counsel to  
 10 begin preparing for a single sentencing hearing. Presumably recognizing the  
 11 absurdity of the request, defense counsel prudently withdrew the request. ECF No.  
 12 281. Now, the Defendant seeks more than **10 times** that amount for effectively a  
 13 single sentencing hearing.<sup>3</sup>

15       

---

  
 16       <sup>2</sup> On theme with the Defendant's other deliberate misrepresentations in his most  
 17 recent motion, the Defendant also misrepresents the facts in *United States v.*  
*Savanh*, 14-cr-290-KJD-PAL, and the Government's position. In fact, the  
 18 Government's measured considerations in *Savanh* support the Government's  
 19 position in this case. Anousoune Savanh was convicted of receipt and possession of  
 20 child pornography for the same images on a single device. In line with *Davenport*  
 21 and *Johnston*, the Government moved to dismiss the possession charge as the lesser  
 22 included offense. Here, the Government will not move to dismiss any of the charges  
 23 and will vigorously defend each of the three convictions as they are supported by  
 the facts in the plea agreement, images and videos on nine different devices found  
 in different places in the home, and with creation dates spanning a range of years.  
 The law as set forth in *Davenport* and *Johnston* illuminate the frivolousness of the  
 Defendant's most recent argument.

<sup>3</sup> The Defendant also seeks money to file yet another motion to withdraw his guilty  
 plea, trial, and appeal. ECF No. 285, at 2. The Court should reject this argument as  
 well because the Defendant has already fully litigated his motion to withdraw the

1       The Court should expressly reject the impudent claim of the Defendant that  
2 this money is his money to do with as he pleases, and that he owes the Court no  
3 explanation or accounting of how he intends to use it. Considering that the  
4 Defendant is yet again trying to hire multiple highly-priced criminal defense  
5 attorneys and squander every penny placed in trust for victims, the Court should  
6 deny the motion.

7       Instead of further burdening the victims, the Court should require the  
8 Defendant to pay for his defense costs from the substantial amount of money that  
9 was released to him; require the Defendant to utilize the “few hundred thousand  
10 dollars” left in the Defendant’s trust, as noted in the PSR, that netted from the sale  
11 of another home he owned; or require the Defendant liquidate other assets listed in  
12 the PSR such as his \$80,000 Jaguar. Alternatively, if the Defendant cannot find  
13 alternative funds that does not require placing his financial burdens on the  
14 shoulders of the victims, the Defendant is indigent and may be appointed counsel.

15       The Court should require the Defendant to disclose his assets<sup>4</sup> to determine  
16 indigency like every other criminal defendant who is seeking funds for his defense.  
17 The Government notes that once the Court determines that the Defendant is found  
18 indigent, he is not entitled to counsel of his choosing. The Defendant should be  
19

20 \_\_\_\_\_  
21 guilty plea, has been denied in a new trial, and has waived his appellate rights in  
22 the plea agreement.

23 <sup>4</sup> And considering now that the Defendant has effectively confirmed what the  
24 Government believed, that his husband Frank Alfster is bankrolling the continued  
25 defense costs utilizing community property and Trust assets, the Court should also  
26 consider Alfster’s financial ability, as well.

1 assigned counsel and treated as every other indigent defendant. The Government  
2 formally requests the ability to review the Defendant's sworn affidavit seeking  
3 appointed counsel to determine if additional charges for perjury are appropriate.

4 For the reasons stated above, the Government respectfully requests that this  
5 Court strike or deny the Defendant's request for release of the funds that were never  
6 set aside for this purpose.

7 DATED this 20th day of August, 2018.

8 Respectfully submitted,

9 DAYLE ELIESON  
10 United States Attorney

11 //s//  
12 ELHAM ROOHANI  
13 Assistant United States Attorney

14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that I am an employee of the United States Attorney's Office. A copy of the foregoing was served upon counsel of record, via Electronic Case Filing (ECF).

**DATED** this 20th day of August, 2018.

/ s / Elham Roohani

ELHAM ROOHANI  
Assistant United States Attorney